

**AN  
UNVARNISHED  
TALE  
OF  
REGINA  
AND ITS  
Agricultural  
And Ranching  
DISTRICT.**

In the Great Province of Assiniboina

**N. W. T., CANADA.**

**PUBLISHED BY THE REGINA BOARD OF TRADE.**

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INCORPORATED 1888.

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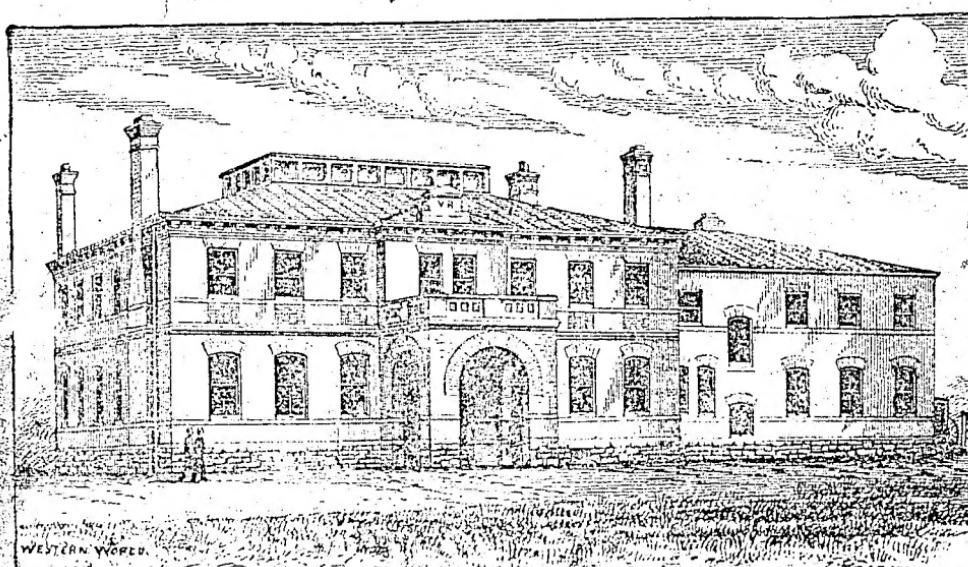
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WESTERN WORLD

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, REGINA, N.W.T.



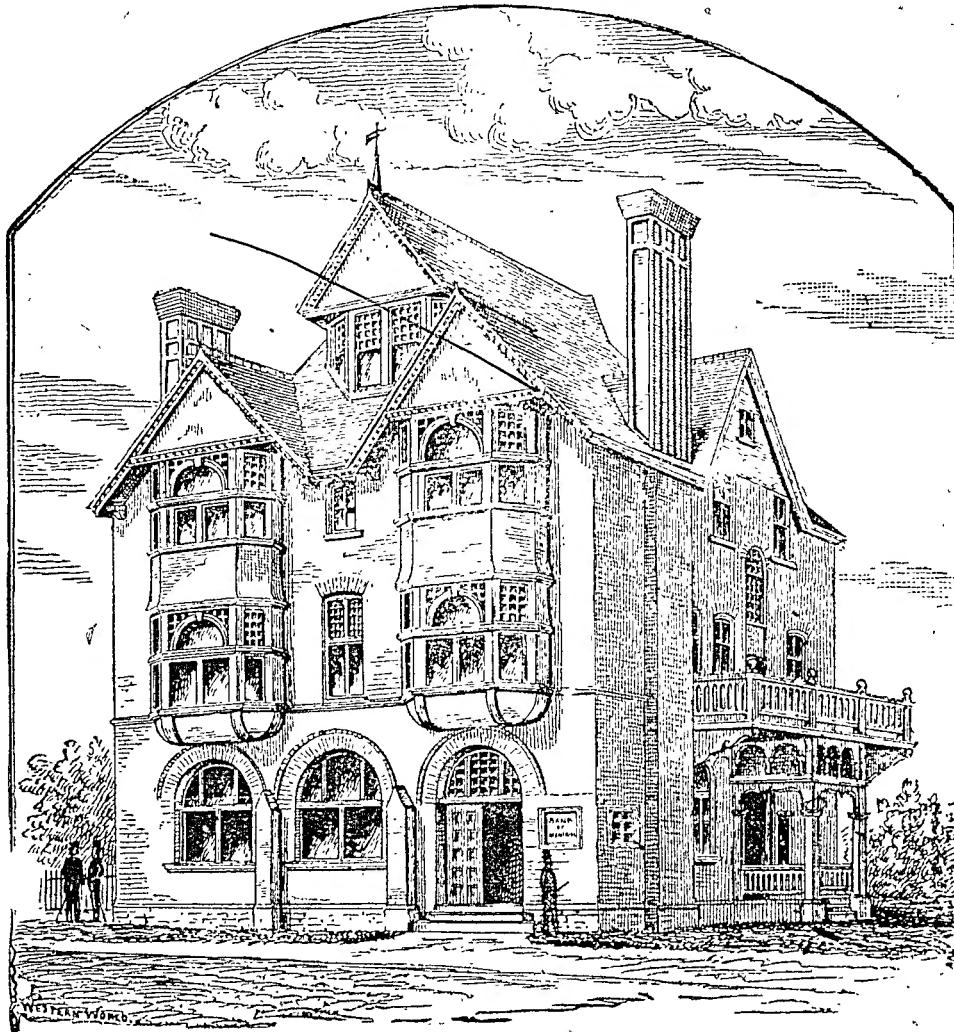
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**J. A. PADDON**, Manager Regina Branch.



## REGINA.

**R**EGINA, the Capital of the North-West Territories, is situated in Sections 19, 24, 25 and 30, Township 17, Ranges 19 and 20, west of the 2nd principal meridian, being 357 miles west of Winnipeg, and 4,750 miles from London, England. Regina was named by the Marquis of Lorne in honour of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and occupies a most important position in the Territories. It, in the near future being destined to become a great railway centre. At the present time the Canadian Pacific Railway passes through; and the Long Lake and Prince Albert Railway starts from it, running north 250 miles to Prince Albert; the Manitoba and South Western Railroad, which will pass through the Souris Valley coal fields, will be completed to Regina shortly; and charters have been obtained from the Dominion Government for a railroad commencing at Sault St. Marie, passing through Minnesota and Dakota to Regina; also for a railroad going in a north-easterly direction from Regina; the destination of this last one being the Hudson's Bay; also one running south-westerly in the direction of Wood Mountain to the boundary.

The prosperity of the place has been steady, and in a few years it has secured nearly all the adjuncts of a metropolis. Besides being the seat of Government in the Territories, it is the head quarters of the North-West Mounted Police; the Barracks being situated about two miles west of the town and on the Wascana river; the head quarters of the Indian Department and the Supreme Court of the Territories. Some of the principal buildings are:—The Lieutenant Governor's residence, the offices of the Indian Department and North-West Government, Post office, Bank of Montreal, the Indian Industrial School, the Jail, Lansdowne hotel, the Bank of Messrs. Le Jeune,

Smith & Co., the beautiful Smith & Fergusson block, the Paul and Martin block, and the Court House, all of which are solid brick. The press of Regina stands in the front rank of journalism, the "Leader" and "Standard" each enjoying a wide circulation. There are four churches, namely, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic and Methodist, each of the buildings being large and commodious.

The Public Schools are a credit to the town, the building being of solid brick, costing \$12,000, three stories high, with a good basement, and a very efficient staff of six teachers, the regular attendance of pupils being 300; the corporate body is composed of a Mayor and six Councillors; there is also a Board of Trade.

Regina is situated in the centre of a great fertile belt, which is destined to become at a very early date the greatest wheat growing country in the world, and the fact that the land is being so rapidly taken up and cultivated is a proof of the future greatness of this western town. The Board of Trade has been the means of getting lands opened up for settlement, which had been held by speculators. To give some idea of the extent of the Regina district and the strength of the soil it has been computed that if the even numbered sections alone were cultivated with wheat and the yield was 20 bushels to the acre (which is only a medium crop) the C.P.R. would not be able to carry away the entire crop in one year.

The fact of Regina occupying such a central position in this immense country assures its becoming the distributing point for all kinds of farm and garden product as well as live stock. Since the immense immigration to British Columbia, that Province has been wholly unable to supply the demand, and many car loads of stock raised in this country are being sent there annually. Another notable feature with regard to the stock and grain growing in this district is the fact that they always obtain the highest price in the markets of Eastern Canada.

In addition to the foregoing remarks showing the general advancement of this western town the following facts are worthy of mention as proving that the citizens are fully alive to the benefits to be derived from having all the latest improvements: The streets and stores are lighted with electricity some 900 lights being in constant use; the Bell

Telephone Company is well represented, no less than 60 phones being distributed between the stores and offices ; the Town Council have liberally supplied the town with side-walks of about 20 miles, thus enabling citizens and visitors to get to any part of the town, even in the worst of weather, in comparative comfort ; a main sewer is now under construction, for the proper drainage of the town ; and it is fully expected that a system of waterworks for domestic and fire purposes will be undertaken next season.

The population of Regina is about 2,500, and there are about 300 Mounted police at the head quarters. The North-West Land Co. and the Dominion Land office claim to be doing a good business, and the managers of both are sanguine as to the future greatness of the town.

Nearly every branch of business is represented as will be seen by the following list : 1 elevator, 1 planing mill, 4 churches, 2 carriage manufacturers, 6 good hotels, 2 book and stationary stores, 3 drug stores, 2 wholesale grocery establishments, 3 lumber yards, 3 boot and shoe stores, 1 commission merchant, 3 flour and feed stores, 2 furniture stores, 2 harness shops, 3 merchant tailors, 3 gent's furnishing stores, 3 dry goods stores, 1 wholesale hardware store, 4 retail hardware stores, 3 millinery and dressmaking stores, 3 barber shops, 2 cigar stores, 3 butcher shops, 7 grocery stores, and 5 general stores. There are also a large number of handsome and costly private residences in Regina.

REGINALD J. STEEL.  
Secretary

## INDUSTRIES.

Regina offers great inducements for the investment of capital in larger or smaller amounts. As in most new towns, the lack of capital has prevented the industries from developing in proportion to the population and the demand. For instance only a year since an excellent Roller Mill of large capacity was destroyed by fire, and although the district is in great need of such, it has not yet been replaced. Even greater is the need for elevators, as the demand has for some time been far in excess of the accommodation, and will this year be much greater than ever in the past. In the area of country for which Regina furnishes

a market. There are several thousand acres more under crop this year than during the season of 1890; and every thousand acres of this will yield between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels of wheat.

A Woollen Factory is much needed. Already the attention of the farmers has been drawn to the wonderful facilities offered for sheep raising in this district, and within a year a number of capitalists will have thousands of sheep grazing on the green rolling prairies of Western Assiniboa. Under present circumstances the wool has to be shipped to the east, and brought back in the form of manufactured goods, the entire expense of shipping and importing amounting to a very respectable profit for a manufacturer.

Another industry for which there is a great and steadily increasing demand is the growth and manufacture of flax, especially for binding twine. That a fertile district such as that surrounding the town of Regina should long remain without such a factory would indeed be strange. The soil is particularly well adopted for flax growing, and there is, and will be, an almost unlimited demand for binding twine and manufactured flax in other forms.

Other industries for which Regina offers an excellent opening are: A Boot and Shoe Factory and Tannery combined, a Furniture Factory, a Foundry for stoves and small castings, and a Cheese Factory and Creamery. The advantages of local establishments in these lines are too evident to require to be pointed out. The expense of exporting hides, of importing leather, boots and shoes, furniture, stoves, &c., is so great, that the local manufacturer has, as it were, a protection against all outside competitors.

There is, we assert, a present demand for all the above industries, and a demand which is rapidly increasing, and will continue to increase according as the agricultural and other resources of the district are developed, and new areas are opened up by the railways which are being pushed forward in various directions. The inducements might be made to appear much greater by going into particulars, but we have chosen to give only general facts, and those who are interested can draw conclusions for themselves.

L. C. ROGERS

## REGINA DISTRICT AS A FIELD FOR RANCHING ENTERPRISE.

This vast North-West of Canada was but little known ten years ago, and it is within that period that it has been demonstrated that Alberta was one of the best ranching districts in the world, and until recently it was supposed that the foothills of the Rockies comprised the only ranching territory in the Canadian North-West. Through the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway some eight years ago, and the following of settlers into Assiniboia, it is now demonstrated and fully conceded that Assiniboia is quite equal to Alberta and in some respects its superior as a field for the rancher of small means, and without doubt is a better territory for the individual who is desirous of carrying on a system of mixed farming.

When we mention the rancher of small means, and the mixed farmer, we do not acknowledge that Assiniboia is not suitable for the man or company wishing to carry on ranching on a large scale. On the contrary, we hold that Assiniboia is as good or better than Alberta, or any territory to the south of us. We have no greater fall of snow, the grasses are better, we have as much moisture, more wooded country, as well watered, and as much rough and rolling territory to afford shelter as required. The Chinook winds, it is true, have not the same effect, having cooled off, but in that there is a good, as it does not melt the snow and make a hard crust rendering it difficult for the horses and cattle to get at the grass in the winter season besides Assiniboia is over three hundred miles nearer the Eastern market.

Assiniboia—between the C.P.R. line and the boundary—is peculiarly well adapted for the raising of cattle, horses, and sheep from the rolling nature of its surface. South of Regina for 25 miles, we have one of the best districts for large farming that there is in the Territories; then across the Moose Jaw, from that to the boundary is a vast territory where already are large bands of horses and cattle grazing. This is a large district which from the nature of the soil and its uneven surface, interspersed with creeks and ravines, in some places heavily wooded, and altogether form a large and very desirable tract of country on which

we have no fear to predict there will in the near future be seen thousands of cattle and horses pasturing

This field has been thoroughly tested and proven to be a capital district for the grazing of cattle and horses, the snow fall is always light and it disappears three or four weeks earlier than it does north of the C.P.R. track, in this territory we claim that some winters cattle can run out the whole winter and come out in the spring fit for beef, while occasionally there is a winter that a per centage of cattle would perish for want of feed or shelter. Our ranchers in this district always put up hay so as to be ready for emergencies, while on the other hand our horse ranchers make no provision whatever for feeding their horses, we can here refer to Messrs. Mowat Brothers and others who have been ranching in this district for the last four years and they never make any provision for feeding their horses, old or young, whatever. Their stock frequently looks better in the spring than they did the fall previous.

While we pointed out Southern Assiniboia as a fine ranching district, we have no desire to slight the advantages of other parts, or say that the balance is not suitable, for in the valleys of the Qu'Appelle we have many practical men raising large herds of cattle and horses; but in the near future as their herds increase they will be crowded out by the farmer. Indeed this is already taking place, and ranchers will have either to go farther north, or south into the territory we have been describing.

Regina district north of the C.P.R. track and for 20 miles south is the field for the grain grower and mixed farmer. The soil is rich, the surface is gently rolling and is not so broken. Water is easily obtainable and some districts are well timbered. In this article we have endeavored to point out to the intending settler, let him be a farmer or rancher, in a broad sense the portion of Assiniboia where he can direct his footsteps in search of the El Dorado all immigrants have in their mind's eye.

DANIEL MOWAT.

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## MINERAL STATISTICS.

*An Essay read before the Regina Board of Trade by the President, Rembler Paul, July 9th, 1891.*

The district of Regina is as yet only known as a farming and stock raising district. It has been proved to be a tract of excellent agricultural country, and success in stock raising has placed beyond doubt the fact that that branch of the farming industry can be made of great profit in this large district.

But the product of the soil and stock raising are by no means the only resources upon which this district can depend. There is within reach of Regina a mineral wealth which when once opened up will prove of immense value, will furnish material to warrant the erection of large manufactures and for the successful development of the mineral resources will create a large demand for labor.

About thirty miles south of Regina there is a range of hills known as "The Dirt Hills." These hills extend from east to west for about fifty miles. The surface consists of sand, gravel and stones to a depth of from two to four feet. Underlying this surface there are large deposits of bituminous coal. This coal is of a light nature and would slacken if exposed. It is, however, a good fuel for home consumption and can be very easily mined. Farmers in the vicinity of the hills use this coal altogether as fuel, preferring it to wood of which there is an abundance in that region. They find it pays them to travel a considerable distance for coal although wood is nearer at hand. Of course this is only the coal which is found near the surface. No doubt were a shaft sunk the coal would be found more substantial and of a more marketable quality. Farther to the south of the Dirt Hills, about forty miles, runs another range known as the "Wood Mountain" range. This range runs from east to west and is about twelve miles in width. The top soil of this section of country is of a light, black, sandy loam with strong indications of placer gold. Here are also large pockets of Hematite iron ore lying in the eastern parts of the hills. The ore is of easy access and from its appearance it would well repay a test. Gypsum appears in large quantities in the Wood Mountain district.

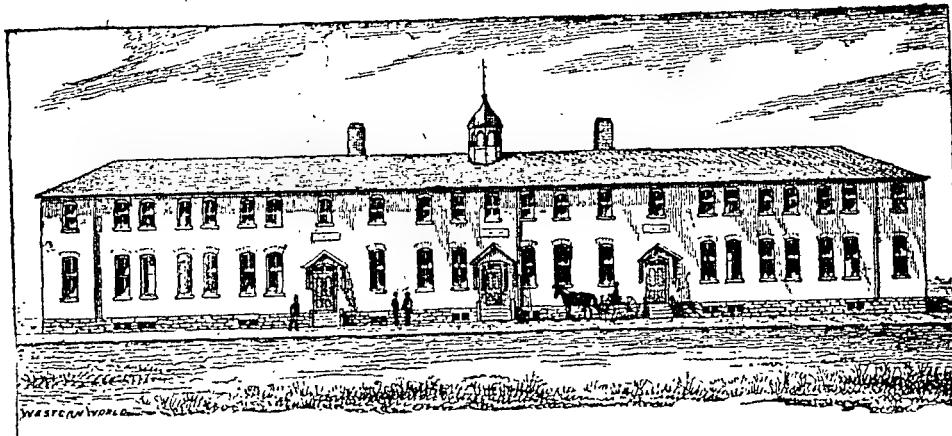
It is evident that there are deposits of Gypsum sufficient to supply a large mill and on occasions when the surface has been penetrated to any extent the search has shown that it is not merely a surface deposit. The Wood Mountain Hills are richer in coal than the Dirt Hills. From one end of the range to the other coal is to be seen jutting out in large bodies and in the coulees and even on the open prairie some distance from the Hills the traces of an extensive coal deposit are very plain. This neighborhood is at present occupied by ranchers who find stock raising in this locality a paying occupation. There is excellent provision for all kinds of stock and abundant shelter.

Clays suitable for the manufacture of all kinds of delf ware abound in the Dirt Hills region. In these hills there is an immense quantity of clay, chiefly white in color, though it is found in different shades. It is intermixed with white sand. This clay would prove an excellent material for the manufacture of chinaware and would be profitable in the manufacture of fire brick, tiles for rough floors, sidewalks, etc. These could be manufactured on the spot. A plentiful supply of coal and water is convenient. All that is wanted is the machinery and for a man with the means and a knowledge of his business there would be a fortune in it. With such an inexhaustible supply of material a properly equipped factory could turn out a supply of delf and other pottery wares which would fill the requirements of the Dominion.

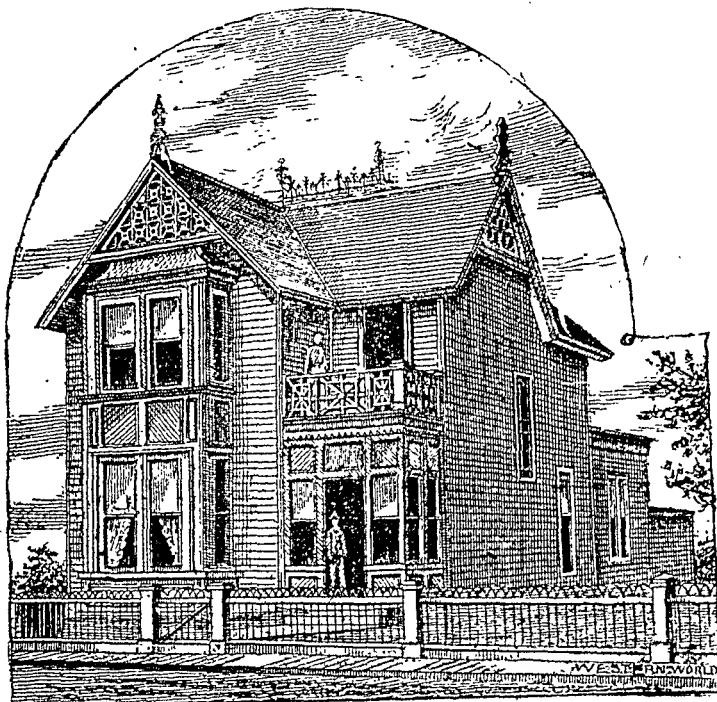
Along the banks of Long Creek some thirty-five miles south of Regina grey sandstone of a good quality is abundant. From the indications of the surface it would seem that there are large quantities of stone which will become valuable for building purposes and it is not improbable but that such quantities will be discovered as will bring it into extensive use in the building operations of Regina.

There are other signs of mineral wealth in this district and it will not be surprising if some most valuable finds are made on these prairies. There have been found specimens of native silver, white marble and amethyst being found is looked upon as an indication of the presence of precious metals. Traces of iron ore are found in the Regina district to an extent which proves the existence of large deposits of ore which have yet to be located.

A short time will probably reveal the mineral wealth of



THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, REGINA, N.W.T.



J. W. SMITH'S RESIDENCE, REGINA, N.W.T.



which we have now sure indications and among so many appearances of wealth there will no doubt be several which upon our facilities being increased will prove that Regina will yet be a mining and manufacturing district in addition to an agricultural one. When the branch railways which are now being promoted are opened up and means of transportation become simpler, the only difficulty in the way of developing the material which exists to the south of us will have been removed and doubtless such a promising country will not long conceal its wealth from the enterprise of our people.

Our expansive prairies can afford homes for thousands and they promise more than a home for the farmer alone. Excellent they are for him, plenty of scope for his labors, abundance of food for his herds and a soil which plentifully rewards good cultivation, but these unmistakeable signs of precious metals in the country give us further confidence in publishing the advantages of the Regina district which besides being a farmer's home will yet support men of all trades and will enable them to earn a comfortable livelihood, to enjoy the freedom which this country alone possesses and to help in raising this portion of the Dominion so that we may do our share in raising our Canada to a prominence among the nations of the earth as a land of happy, prosperous and contented people.

## A Few Particulars.

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Useful Information or Intending Settlers.  
Market Prices.—Facts Respecting the  
Soil the Regina District.

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### THE TIME TO COME.

The best time to come to the North-West is about the tenth of April. A small patch of land can be broken for potatoes and vegetables and probably grain. Arriving in April, settlers will have the whole summer before them to prepare for a large crop the following year; at least forty acres can be made ready with one yoke of oxen and a single plow. What is left of May and all June can be devoted to breaking, and backsetting can be commenced as soon as the sod is sufficiently rotted. Plowing can be continued until about the 10th of November, sometimes later, sometimes earlier.

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### WHAT TO BRING.

If you are a married man, bring your family, bedding and cash enough to buy on arrival the necessary articles to commence operations. It will not pay to bring dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, farming implements, furniture, etc., as they can be bought as cheap in Regina as you can purchase in the east, when freight is considered. As to what is necessary (addressing ourselves to those of small means) the following are indispensable to a beginner: one yoke of oxen, one plow, one set harrows, lumber and other material for house (size according to means) necessary furniture (according to means) such as stove, chairs, etc., etc. Flour, bacon and groceries sufficient for one year, or until your farm commences to produce. If you are able to

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start with two or three cows, so much the better, as butter brings a good price in Regina, and you will have a revenue from the first week of your settlement. A few chickens and hogs would also add to the income. We deem it useless to go into details of this kind, as these things are all patent to practical people.

Some of our most successful farmers came to Regina with no means, as the reader will learn by referring to their letters and interviews in this pamphlet. They lived by drawing wood and native hay to market or by working odd times in town. While it is gratifying to notice the success of these pioneers, it would be folly to argue that no capital is necessary. With a little capital, the time spent in making a living off the farm could be most profitably used on the farm. If the farmer has time during the winter months to draw hay or wood to market, all well and good, but we do not wish to be understood advising people to come to this country to farm without at least enough ready cash to buy the articles necessary for immediate operations. But capital is not the only thing necessary. Good common sense, energy, determination to succeed and a fair knowledge of farming are all necessary. In this country, like every other country, capital will not increase unless the operator has some knowledge of what he is doing. The man with no capital but possessing common sense will pass him every time.

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## WHERE TO BUY.

The articles mentioned in the foregoing pages, necessary for farming operations can all be purchased at Regina at reasonable prices. If the reader will consult the price list on another page in this book he will find it to his advantage to wait until he reaches Regina, as freight rates in small lots added to eastern prices will bring prices up to, if not beyond, Regina figures. Farmers in the eastern provinces who are already in possession of good stock should bring them along, as breeding good horses and cattle in this country has been and always will continue to be a most profitable branch of farming. This country is by nature a vast pasture field, sustaining in the past millions of buffalo. They have gone, not because the pasture failed, but in the

wisdom of Providence to make room for herds at the command of man.

Any farmer with half a section of land (320 acres) can easily handle a dozen horses and fifty or a hundred cattle, and crop 150 acres in addition, as at present advantage can be taken of the odd section which as a rule are still unoccupied for pasturage. Men with larger ideas and the necessary capital can of course enlarge on this *ad libitum*. Land is cheap, hay plentiful and always a good market for a good horse or a fat steer.

### **SOIL OF THE REGINA DISTRICT.**

The soil in this district is mostly a heavy clay loam, varying in depth from one to four feet. We make quotations from official reports of land experts, which shows more clearly than we can state the nature of our soil. It is impossible to give reports on every section in this district, but the following taken from all points of the compass is the same in the main as the district generally. Please observe the depth of the soil and the large area of arable land on each section. The official reports are taken from expert's notes to C.P.R. Co. as follows:

#### **SEC. 5. Tp. 20. RANGE 20. W. 2ND. MER.**

**Surface**—Varying from level to broken, the banks of the creek and drain are from 10 to 75 feet high, general slope south-west.

**Soil**—Clay loam from 1 to 2 feet deep, subsoil clay. Rates 1.

**Timber**—There is a quantity of aspen and willow brush growing on the banks of the Creek, some of which can be used for fencing and fuel.

**Water**—In the Creek is from 6 inches to 4 feet deep, and from 2 to 50 feet wide, of an excellent quality, flowing south-west.

**Grass**—There is an ordinary growth of common prairie grass on the section.

**Arable land**—There are 505 acres of arable land on this section as follows: N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  155 acres, N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  140, S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  120, S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  90—505 acres.

**Capabilities**—This section is best adapted for farming purposes.

## SEC. 9, TP. 20 RANGE 20. W. 2ND. MER.

Surface—Varying from undulating to broken, the banks of the drain are from 10 to 40 feet high, general slope south-east.

Soil—Clay loam from 1 to 2 feet deep, subsoil clay. Rates 1.  
Water—In drain is in ponds from 6 to 12 inches deep of a fair quality.

Grass—There is an ordinary growth of prairie grass on the section.

Stone—There are a few granite and limestone on the East  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the North East  $\frac{1}{4}$  of this section.

Arable Land—There are 595 acres of arable land on this section as follows: N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  160 acres, N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  160, S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  145, S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  160—595 acres.

Capabilities—This section is best adapted for farming purposes.

## SEC. 5. TP. 19. RANGE 19. W. 2ND. MER.

Surface—Undulating, slopes south-west.

Soil—Clay loam from 2 to 3 feet deep, subsoil clay, with a small quantity of gravel intermixed. Rates 1.

Grass—There is an ordinary growth of prairie grass on this section.

Arable Land—There are 640 acres of arable land on this section.

Capabilities—This section is best adapted for farming purposes.

## SEC. 31. TP. 16. RANGE 18. W. 2ND. MER.

Surface—Smooth undulating prairie. Average height above Creek 15 feet. General slope west.

Soil—Clay loam from 2 to 3 feet deep, with clay subsoil. Rates 1.

Water—Pile of Bones Creek flowing through this section is from 10 to 30 feet wide, and 10 inches to 2 feet deep. Water good.

Grass—Good growth of prairie grass on all parts of this section.

Capabilities—Section is all arable land, and well adapted for general farming purposes.

## SEC. 5. TP. 18. RANGE 20. W. 2ND. MER.

Surface—Almost level, with gradual slope west.

Soil—Clay loam  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet deep, with clay subsoil.  
Rates I.

Water—None on section.

Grass—The upland has an ordinary growth of common prairie grass.

Stones—There are a very few small surface stones on West  $\frac{1}{2}$  of South-West  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

General Notes—This section is well adapted for farming, it having 640 acres of good arable land.

SEC. 33. TP. 17. RANGE 19. W. 2ND. MER.

Surface—Gently rolling prairie. General slope S. Average height above drain 5 feet.

Soil—Heavy clay soil 10 to 24 inches deep, subsoil clay.  
Rates I.

Grass—A good growth; a small quantity of hay could be cut.

Arable Land—N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  155 acres, N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  135, S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  150,  
S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  160.

Capabilities—A splendid section for farming purposes.

SEC. 21. TP. 17. RANGE 20. W. 2ND MER.

Surface—Gently rolling prairie. General slope north.  
Height above drain 4 feet.

Soil—A stiff clay soil 8 to 24 inches deep, subsoil clay.  
Rates I.

Grass—A fair growth.

Capabilities—A splendid section for farming purposes.

Arable land on section 640 acres.

Please observe all the Regina land rates No. 1.

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**REGINA--RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.**

(From The Leader.)

If rapid early growth censures future greatness then Regina is bound to rank among the great cities of the world, for it has made more progress than infant Rome or infant London in their early days. A few years ago the visitor to the spot where we now write could see nothing but prairie grass; now on the eighth anniversary of Regina's christening we can look out and see a city. Looking back

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eight years ago what was Regina? Only a few tents and half finished wooden buildings. Many of those who read these lines can remember when the old Methodist church was the only building in town and when it was made to serve the purposes of court house, school, town hall and general meeting place.

But what a change! The old church long ago discarded for a large new brick edifice; the Presbyterian congregation with a fine artistically designed house of worship; the Anglicans just about to embark on an enterprize which will give them a metropolitan church before nine months are gone; and the Roman Catholics worshipping in a snug little church which had recently been enlarged. And then what town of our size supports so many excellent hotels.—The Bank of Montreal building just nearing completion is a financial palace as can be seen from the illustration on our first page; Le Jeune, Smith & Co.'s bank, also lately finished is also a splendid building. Several other brick blocks and dozens of fine residences have gone up and we have streets of fine stores in which every line of business is represented, all showing that the citizens of Regina have abundant faith in her future. And where you see this faith so substantially manifested as it is by what we can see on every hand, you may be sure this town is all right.

We believe we can safely say that this 24th of August is one of the brightest—perhaps *the* brightest day in her history, for never before has there been such a brilliant prospect of a magnificent harvest. It is now more than a prospect—it is practically an assured fact. The season has been all that the variest grumbler could desire—abundant rain and sunshine, and no severe wind storms. The crops have advanced towards maturity in a manner that has brought joy to thousands of people, and now, as we are commencing to put the sickle to the tottering grain, heavy almost to falling with its store of wealth, there is not a cloud to mar the delightful prospect. The frost—which some feared—has not touched us, and even the tender cucumber vines are still yielding prolifically and will continue to do so, according to present appearances, for another three weeks. So that our tremendous harvest will be gathered in safety, and Regina and the whole North-West will take another leap forward toward their assured prosperity.

## REGINA AS A MARKET.

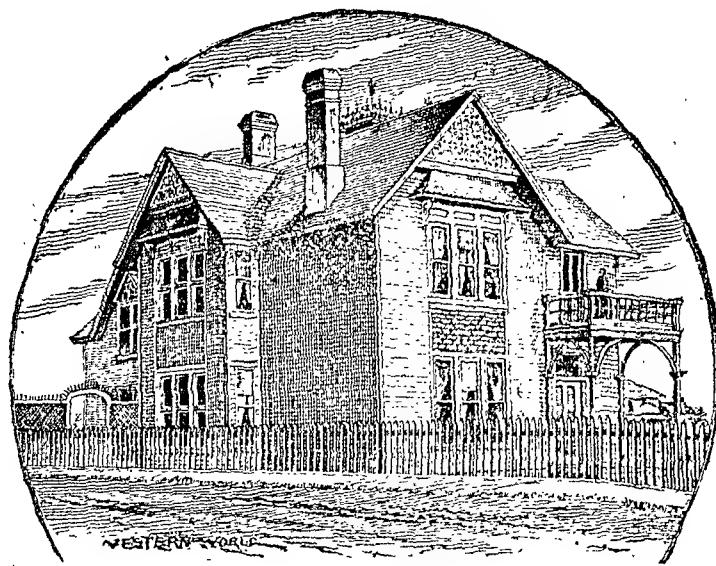
The position of Regina is one which makes it naturally an excellent market, being, as it is the centre of a magnificent agricultural district, every acre within the radius of many miles being of the finest arable land. The line of railway already constructed northwards from the town rendering an additional section of the country tributary to it for supplies while the early extension of the railway from the Souris coal fields to the south-east will still further extend the district dependent upon this place. Grain buyers make it their head-quarters and farmers have never had any difficulty in disposing of their crops at good prices and for cash.

There is already an elevator of a capacity of 25,000 bushels while steps are being taken for the immediate erection of a flour mill capable of throwing out 100 bbls. per day, a fact which will have a tendency to still further enhance the price of wheat.

Nor need the farmer rely solely upon his grain nor live stock which also commands ready sale and at good prices. It is well known to all who have ever had any experience at farming that a large percentage of the cost of maintenance and living is easily realized from that portion of the work which more properly falls under the supervision of the thrifty housewife. Butter, eggs and fowl command ready sale and at good prices, notwithstanding which the supply has frequently fallen short of the demand, and other settlements had from time to time to be levied or to meet the growing requirements of the capital of the North-West. The presence of a large number of police at headquarters creates a market for these very articles of no mean dimensions, while the demands of the more purely local trade have ever increased more rapidly than have the means of supply. The railway and mining towns west to and through the Rocky Mountains must also be supplied with food and where more natural to look than to the nearest base of supplies. As we have already said the supply has never yet equalled the call for these articles, and even should no outside market be so easily available it would be many years before there could be any over-production. Still with the market just spoken of as well as that of British Columbia which only developing, excessive production need have no fears for even the least sanguine.—ROBERT MARTIN.



JUDGE RICHARDSON'S RESIDENCE, REGINA, N.W.T.



G. T. MARSH'S RESIDENCE, REGINA, N.W.T.



**REGINA MARKETS.**

August 20th, 1891.

Beef, (dressed).....	5 to 6 cts. per lb.
Pork, (carcase).....	5 to 7 cts. per lb.
Butter,.....	15 to 20 cts. per lb.
Eggs,.....	15 to 20 cts. per dozen.
Chickens, dressed.....	12½ cts. per lb.
Turkeys,.....	18 cts. " "
Geese,.....	15 cts. " "
Ducks,.....	15 cts. " "
Potatoes,.....	30 cts. per bushel.
Turnips,.....	25 cts. per bushel.
Carrots,.....	50 cts. per bushel.
Parsnips,.....	50 cts. per bushel.
Cabbage,.....	4 to 5 cts. each.
Onions,.....	3 cts. per lb.
Wheat, fluctuating, from 80 cts. to \$1.05 during past month.	
Oats,.....	30 cts. per bushel.
Barley,.....	45 cts. per bushel.

Prices of articles at Regina usually required by incoming  
settlers;

Oxen.....	\$100 to \$125 a pair.
Wagon.....	\$65
Plows.....	\$15 to \$20
Harrows .....	\$10 to \$15
Cook stoves with furniture.....	\$16 to \$30
Lumber.....	\$22 to \$30
Shingles.....	\$3.00 to \$3.50 per M.
Nails.....	\$4.50 a keg.
Flour.....	\$1.50 to \$3.00 a sack.
Bacon.....	12½ cts. per lb.
Sugar.....	6 cts per lb.
Tea.....	30 to 60 cts. per lb.
Rice.....	7 cts. per lb.
Dried apples.....	10 cts. per lb.
Evaporated apples.....	15 cts. per lb.

## CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF THE REGINA DISTRICT.

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BY DR. J. H. C. WILLOUGHBY.

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One of the most important questions to be considered by an intending emigrant is the nature of the climate of the country to which he intends removing, and in referring to the climate of the Regina District we fully appreciate the advantage to be derived from a strict adherence to the truth in all matters of this kind. We who have resided here for the past ten years, and having during that time visited every portion of the Regina District, can say, as a result of our experience, that the healthfulness of the District is unsurpassed by any country of the globe. Epidemics of no disease have developed outside of the town during the past ten years, nor are there any diseases peculiar to or arising out of either the District or the climate. Typhoid fever is comparatively unknown. In some of the large towns there have been outbreaks of malarial fever, owing to the non-observance of the simplest rules of hygiene. The latter is an essential wherever human beings are congregated and the local surroundings offered by the Regina District are healthful and inviting, as shown by the record of the District for the entire period of its existence. The climate is warm in summer and cold in winter. The summer mean is  $65^{\circ}$  to  $67^{\circ}$ , while that of England is from  $60^{\circ}$  to  $62^{\circ}$ . In winter the thermometer sometimes sinks to  $30^{\circ}$  or  $40^{\circ}$  below zero. The atmosphere is, however, very bright and dry; and the sensation of cold is by no means so unpleasant as that of a cold temperature in a moist atmosphere. The dry atmosphere is bracing and pleasant. The sun, moon and stars display themselves in all their glory and in their brightest garb during by far the greater part of the season. The whole District is under the advantage of having the warm winter called "Chinooks," whose extraordinary effect in tempering the cold of winter is beyond dispute. It is owing to this fact that there is never any great depth of snow, and consequently horses and cattle find food and shelter for them-

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selves during the three winter months. The high latitude and the dry bracing atmosphere cause the aged to renew their youth, and with the delightful weather both winter and summer afford special inducements to invalids. The testimony of the large numbers who have come here suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Consumption and many other chronic complaints and have been either cured or greatly benefitted, all go to show that from the standpoint of health the Regina District is unexcelled by any country in the world. Persons predisposed to lung or throat diseases cannot do better than settle here. These facts, if fully known and appreciated, would be invaluable to thousands whose lives are rendered most unhappy not only by the suffering immediately caused by the diseases themselves, but by fear of them where they may be hereditary. In conclusion, we will quote an extract from a letter written by Sir R. W. Cameron, of New York, to the Hon. J. H. Pope, late Minister of Agriculture. He says: "The soil around Regina is the richest I have ever seen, and as to the climate, I visited it for the benefit of my health which for some time previous was much shattered, and I received more benefit from my month's stay in the North-West than I believed possible. I found myself capable of more physical exertion than I could possibly have stood in this climate at any time within the past ten years. A walk of ten miles, which I made without extra exertion in two and a quarter hours, fatigued me less than a walk of the third of the distance would have done here. The climate is bracing and exhilarating beyond any hitherto experienced by me."

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## GREAT REGINA PLAINS.

The great Regina plain, which we enter from the east at McLean station, 24 miles distant from the capital, and at an elevation of 2,250 above sea-level, extends westward as far as the Dirt Hills—the name given to the northern extension of the great Missouri Coteau. It dips gradually downwards towards Regina, which stands at an altitude of 1,875 feet, and still lower at Moose Jaw, 44 miles westward, where it reaches a mean level of 1,725 feet; after which it rises

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steadily along the eastern slope of the coteau, whose crest may be regarded as its western boundary. On account of this peculiar formation I venture to apply the epithet "saucer-shaped" to this immense plain, and probably to this formation are due some of its special characteristics and physical advantages. The constant washing down of rich soil from the surrounding slopes, though it has not by any means impoverished them, has doubtless increased the amount of soil in the plain; and the consequence is that throughout its wide expanse it offers to the farmer one of the richest agricultural districts to be met with in one of the most fertile regions of the earth.

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## OPINIONS OF SOME PIONEERS.

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### A BRIEF STATEMENT FROM MR. D. MCFADYEN.

Donald McFadyen, a hardy Scotchman of 57 years, makes the following statement:

"I came to the Regina district on July 15th, 1887. I am located on Section 34, Township 20, Range 19. I have wife and five children, built log house 19x15 last year, put in ten acres this spring on breaking; it is a beautiful crop. We have a good school house and a Scotch minister in our midst. When I landed in the country from Scotland I had no money. I like the country well, have good health, and I can in good conscience advise all in my native country who are not doing well to come to this country. All the Crofters in this section are doing well and like the country very much."

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### A GLASGOW MAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. John Dougens has the following to say respecting the Regina district:

"I came originally from Glasgow, Scotland, have since been in South Africa and many other parts of the world and have settled down here I think for keeps. I like the country or I would not stay. My farm is about ten miles

north-west of Regina. I had a good crop last year, and expect a good yield this year, but can't say exactly until I thresh, but I am sure of 30 bushels of wheat and 60 of oats to the acre and not a grain frozen. My land is clay loam very deep and rich. I cultivate 80 acres and do all my own work. I consider the soil the very best for grain and vegetables, and I think mixed farming the proper thing.

I have been in the Regina district since the 13th of January, '83, and like the climate well. Myself and family enjoy good health. Considering that farming is easy, no drains to make, no wood to chop down, no taxes to pay (except little school taxes) with good climate, good land, a good local market, good health and plenty of water. I think this the country to settle in. If the government adopted the "Cape" system of long easy payments for pre-emptions without interest they would be doing the right thing. But taking everything together I have no fault to find, and can with good conscience advise my best friend to come here to live."

#### ENERGY AND ECONOMY.

BUCK LAKE, August 14th, 1891.  
(South of Regina.)

*To the Regina Board of Trade.*

I was born in Middlesex County and lived there until 1889 when I decided to emigrate to the North-West and test for myself the adaptability of the country for farming and stock raising. I arrived in Regina on the 21st of April, 1889. I started out to look for a suitable location but did not find one that was in all respects desirable until we came to Buck Lake south of Regina where we decided to make our home. I am engaged in mixed farming. I have got 110 acres broke, 95 of which is in crop, wheat and oats. The crop is very heavy. Wheat five feet nine inches, and the oats five feet eleven inches high. Grain can be raised to perfection south of Regina. Mr. R. Kirby has been in this part since 1883 and has never had a grain frozen. As a stock country the North-West has no equal. Horses live out on the prairie all winter and do well, cattle only requires to be fed and housed for a few weeks. The

nutritious grasses of the prairie produce the finest beef and the milk is capable to make the finest butter and cheese. It is a first-class country for sheep. I have 166 sheep, as fine a flock as you can find in any part of Ontario that never was fed a handful of grain. We can raise better stock of any kind and at far less cost than you can in Ontario. I have found the climate to be in my opinion superior to that of Ontario. I do not think there is a country in the world that has more sunshine than the Canadian North-West. This is the district for rich or poor. Any person with a little energy and economy can do well in this district—the garden of the great Canadian North-West.

Yours respectfully,

AUSTIN F. CARROTHERS.

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#### A LETTER FROM REV. MR. HARRISON.

REGINA, August 4th, 1891.

*R. J. Steel, Esq., Secretary of Board of Trade.* —

SIR,—I cheerfully respond to the request of the members of the Board of Trade of Regina to write a short account of my impression of Regina District as a suitable locality for agricultural and stock raising purposes.

The great mistake that has been made by many farmers who have sought homes on our western plains has been to follow simply the raising of wheat and this failing, by reason of frost or drought or which is more likely, by unwise forming, their whole is gone and the individual becomes necessarily involved. No country was ever better adapted for mixed farming. A settler who can place four cows on his farm will be able to make an excellent living though his crops may occasionally fail. The grass growing on these prairies is so rich that cattle will feed and keep in good trim for the market as long as the snow does not fall too deeply. Horses not constantly working will easily live out all winter without a handful of hay or the least protection from our severe cold. This is true not only of our native horses that have been accustomed to this mode of living but it is also true of our horses that have been tenderly reared in Ontario. Farmers frequently work their

horses until the ground freezes in the Autumn and then turn them out to gather their own living until time for the work in Spring.

Where mixed farming has been followed intelligently success has always crowned the effort.

The soil immediately around the town of Regina is very heavy and the impression has become quite prevalent that it will not raise the finer plants. The soil is certainly heavy and easily worked, but when worked is very productive indeed. I wish to give my most emphatic denial to this impression. I have now in my garden a very fine display of flowers including the following varieties which are in blossom : Phlox, verbenas, mignonette, convolvulus and dahlias grown from seed this spring and in bloom since the 24th of July, ice plants, one of which is, at this date (Aug. 4) 3 feet 3 inches across, scarlet runner, pansies; sweet peas, caleosis, petunias, marigolds, candytuft, stocks, dianthus, portulaca, asters just opening, balsams and many other varieties. These flowers are growing in soil wholly innocent of mulching of any kind. My vegetable garden is very fine also and we have cucumbers on vines the seed of which was sown in the open ground and has had no protection. Had the soil received proper cultivation I am sure much better results would have been reached. A false impression is also made on the minds of tourists and intending settlers by the fact that scarcely a good farm is passed between Elkhorn and Caron on the line of railroad. It would pay both the C.P.R. and the Government to make a vigorous effort to have the lands immediately contiguous to the railroad line cultivated so as to remove any doubt as to the fruitfulness of our soil. After spending fifteen years in Manitoba and inspecting almost every locality I have no hesitation in saying that a larger extent of excellent wheat growing land, unbroken by timber, marsh, or sand plains cannot be found than that between the valley of the Qu'Appelle on the north and the Dirt and Weed Hills on the south. I would further like to say that while in conversation with Mr. Waugh, Editor of the North-West Farmer, that gentleman told me that the soil immediately around Regina was calculated to raise the finest variety of wheat placed on the market.

Timber is not abundant but can be obtained in sufficient quantities to supply fuel.

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The promises for crops are, this year, very flattering indeed and with present appearances many fields will yield from 30 to 40 bushels per acre.

There are still a good many farms to be obtained either by purchase or homestead.

Perhaps the greatest source of dread is our winters. I have now experienced seventeen and am free to say I would never consent to exchange our splendid, bright, clear, cold, bracing weather for an eastern climate.

Yours sincerely,  
J. M. HARRISON,  
Pastor of Methodist Church, Regina.

P.S.—I did think at first of going in an extensive comparison of the different section of North-West and Manitoba giving facts and figures as to progress of settlement and cultivation, etc., but on second thought I felt that perhaps a little personal experience would be better. J.M.H.

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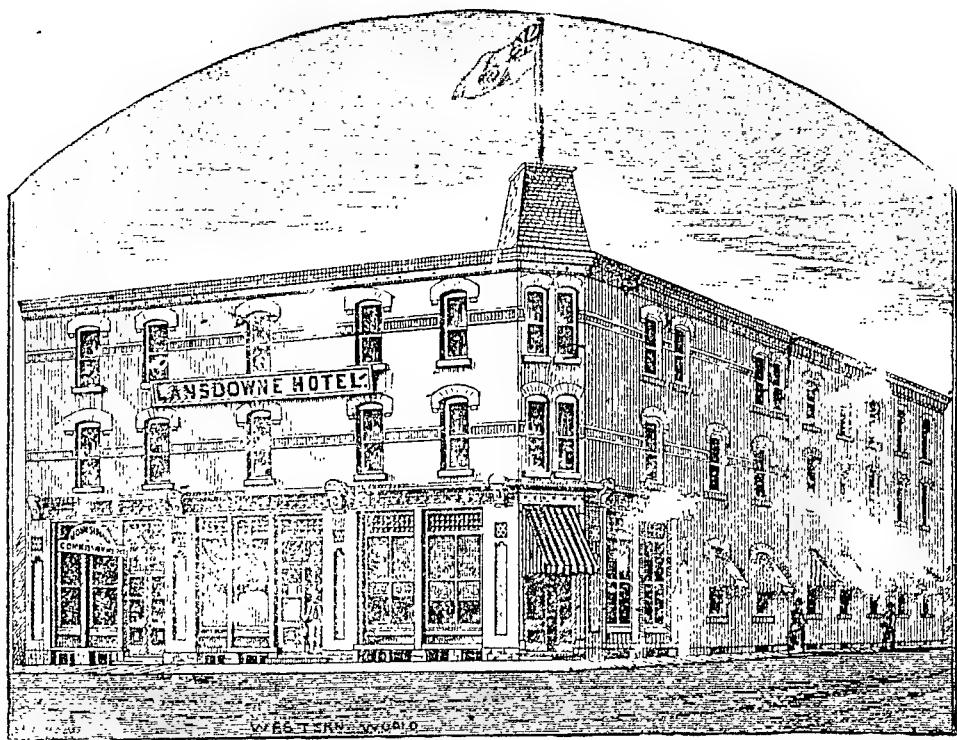
#### LETTER FROM CHAS. MARTIN.

WASCANA, Sec. 22, Tp. 18, R. 21, Aug. 15, 1891.

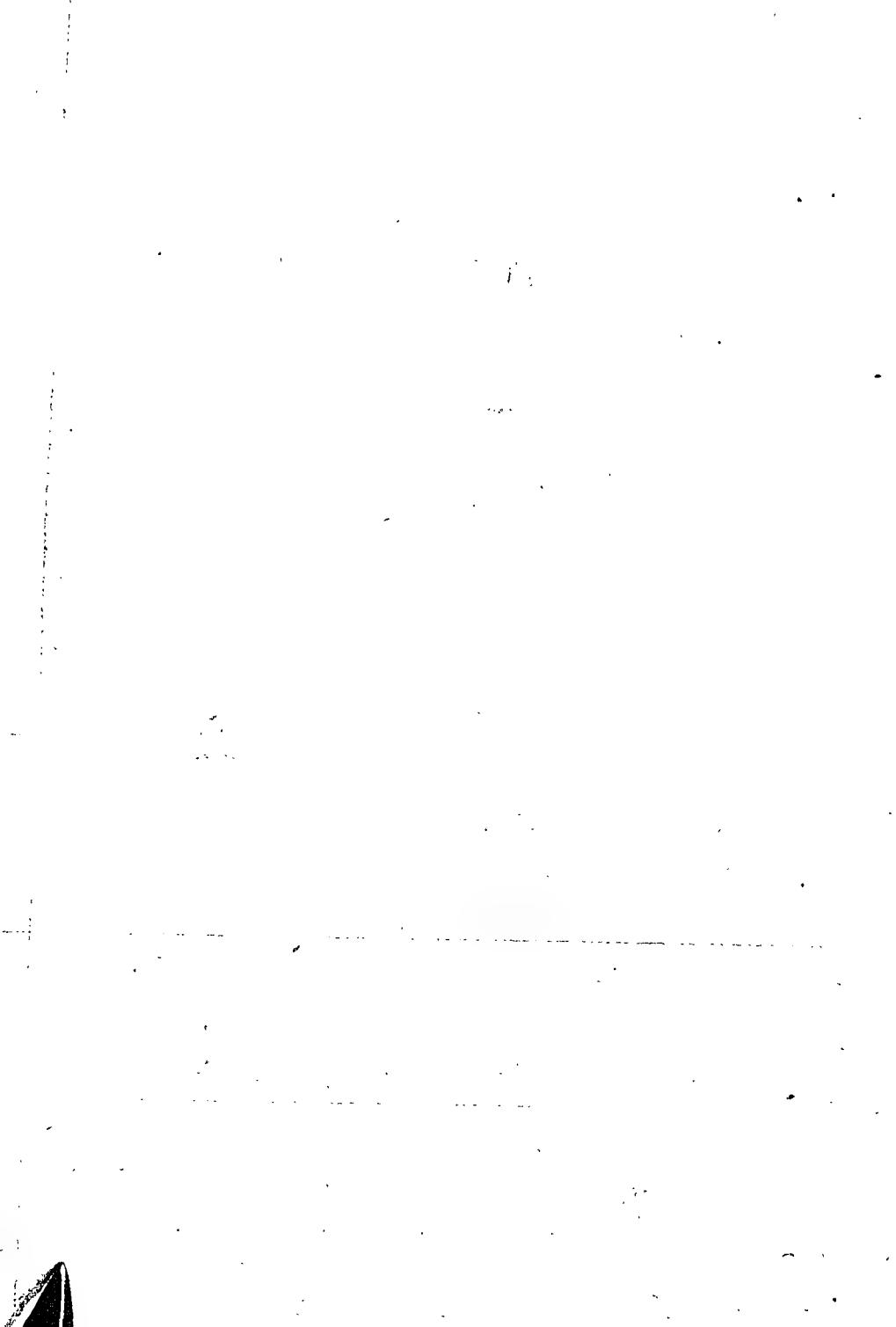
*Rembler Paul, Esq. President Regina Board of Trade:*

DEAR SIR,—I cheerfully give my testimony in favor of this country. I came to Regina District in the beginning of 1883, same spring had in ten acres of oats, and have now under cultivation 170 acres, all of which looks immense. The only fault I have with it is that it is too heavy, which owing to a heavy drifting rain has become partially lodged. This has never occurred before this year, the straw being rank and weak from the great growth. I expect my wheat will yield 35 bushels and oats 60 bushels per acre. An acre under peas will be a great crop. The garden is everything one could desire, and surprises every one that sees it. I may say here that we had two or three dry seasons, but I never had a failure, of course the yield was light, but such as we have had the last three years more than makes up for any loss I have had in the past.

School and church two miles distant, and P.O.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile. The climate though very cold in winter is pure and healthy. All kinds of stock do well. One of our greatest



THE LANSDOWNE HOTEL, REGINA, N.W.T.



drawbacks is the sparse settlement and difficulty in procuring labor in busy times; harvest hands are scarce at \$1.50 per day at present. I do not claim that a man can get rich farming here by sitting in the shade with his hands in his pockets, but do not see any reason why a person with a stern purpose who is willing to labor and wait should not get along here. As for pioneering it is pretty well done now, and never was a scratch to what it was in the early days of Ontario.

Regina is a smart town on sure footing, with the busy C.P.P. running through and a branch line running to Prince Albert.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS MARTIN.

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#### STATEMENT FROM MR. HENRY FISHER.

BAYLWATER FARM, REGINA, N.W.T.,

14th September, 1891

*To the President of the Regina Board of Trade.*

SIR,—In reply to your circular letter of the 13th inst., requesting information on farming prospects, etc. I will give you some particulars which may be useful. My farm is about three miles from the town limits of Regina, and is surrounded on all sides by lands of like character—a vast area waiting the plough and modern capital to drive it. It is enclosed with a strong fence, watered by creek and well and contains 640 acres, of which 400 have been under cultivation some four years; nearly 300 acres was in crop this year, the balance following. The wheat is not all harvested yet; it is variously estimated the yield will be from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre; oats will go 50 bushels and upwards. Both wheat and oats are of first quality and absolutely free from damage by frost. The wheat crop has taken over three lbs. of binding twine to the acre and the oats three lbs.

The land around here is eminently adapted for wheat growing, while at the same time there is plenty of scope for cattle raising and the ordinary run of mixed farming.

Given that we have like season to this, and it appears to be felt that we have entered on a cycle of favorable years,

farmers may do well here on a moderate capital, for virgin land may be bought around here, near to town and railway, at figures per acre scarcely beyond the annual rental of good land in the old country. The homesteader, however, has to go further afield as the country settles up. I came here from England in '84.

Climate is quite cold in winter but just as healthy. I may add that my crops are absolutely untouched by frost and are largely harvested. I contemplate putting in a large crop next year.

Yours truly,

HENRY FISHER.

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### NEIL MARTIN'S OPINION.

Another pioneer speaks out for the country.

Mr. Neil Martin, post-master at Wascana, a country post-office twelve miles north-west of Regina, made the following statement for publication:

"I struck the banks of the "Pile o' Bones" on the 24th day of May, 1882, after travelling over 400 miles with oxen. The land here suited me better than anything I saw, and I pitched my tent. I am from the county of Northumberland, and to all farmers in my old county who are struggling with expensive farms under mortgages, and to all who can hardly make ends meet, or to any one who wants to get along quickly in the world, I say to come to this new country. I had 140 acres of crop this year. I have not threshed yet, but I put my wheat down at 35 bushels to the acre and oats at 60. I have heard of some who's crop did not look as well as mine going more than that, but I will be satisfied if I get amount stated. I have always grown splendid vegetables here, and I consider the country No. 1 for dairying. Potatoes always a sure crop. Trees can be grown successfully. Climate first-class and healthy, paid less doctor bills here than any other place I ever lived. School and church within easy distance. One big advantage in this country there is no taxes, except a trifle for school purposes.

Yes, I have made money in this country, and consider myself on fair way to success. My help this year was one man for seven months. As to the winter it is cold but the

air is clear, dry and bracing. I don't winter my stock as long here as I did in Ontario. Any young man with energy and determination to succeed cannot fail in this country, and I have no hesitation in advising all who are looking for new homes to come and see the Regina district. I had almost forgotten to state that I haven't an ounce of frozen grain; good water can be found in abundance at easy distances."

### HOW MR. THOMAS BARTON LIKES THE COUNTRY.

Thomas Barton, a progressive Englishman and well-to-do farmer of the Regina district, under date of the 3rd November, 1888, writes as follows:

"I located four years ago on Sec. 28, 19, 17. My farm is located in the bluffs, one of the most delightful parts of the North-West. It is a black loam No. 1 soil and is capable of producing, under good cultivation, immense crops. This year I have over 100 acres of wheat and 30 of oats. My wheat will yield, I am sure, 35 bushels to the acre and oats over 60 bushels.

I find Regina a good market for all kinds of farm produce, grain, butter, eggs, pork, and fat cattle always find ready sale. As to how I like the country, I say first-class. If a man works hard and is a good manager he will get rich quicker farming than in any other country in the world that I know anything about. All branches of farming can be carried on—dairying, cattle raising, wheat growing. Large areas of land can be put under cultivation in a very short time, and there is plenty of pasture to start as big a herd of cattle as a man likes. Don't think I have any more to say unless I might add that this appears to me to be the right country for good hardworking men, who are living in the old country from hand to mouth. To all such I say, sell all you have and come out here and start over again. If you are not a practical farmer, you will soon learn, if you are willing to learn and willing to work. Hoping, gentlemen, you will succeed in getting us more neighbors,

I remain, yours truly,

THOS. BARTON.

N.B.—No frost, no cyclones, no grasshoppers here.

T.B.

## A SCOTCHMAN'S SUCCESS.

CARSSDALE BY REGINA, Dec. 7th, 1888.

*To the President of the Board of Trade.*

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding a brief sketch of my experience in the North-West.

I arrived at the Qu'Appelle Valley from Scotland in July, 1882, having travelled on foot with a herd of cattle from Oak Lake. The Canadian Pacific Railway was only completed for a short distance west of Brandon, and travelling had all to be done by trail.

I had previously travelled through part of southern and western Manitoba on land hunt, but finding the Regina district to be in my opinion equal to the best in Manitoba, as a grain growing country, and the Qu'Appelle Valley being the finest tract I had seen for stock raising, with a fair supply of wood and hay, and water in abundance, I finally resolved to settle in this district. I have now been settled for six years in the Valley, and although during one of these years, namely, '86, the crops were a failure owing to the excessive drought, I am still firm in my good opinion of the country. As compared with the Old Country the soil is much richer, as it can be cropped for many years without the aid of any manures, which is a thing quite impossible in the Old Country.

In the fall of 1886 I went over to Scotland, returning the following spring accompanied by my father and mother and some friends who also settled in this district. My father and mother, aged respectively 77 and 76, both liked the country well and often expressed their favorable opinion of it.

I think the country is a good one for emigration in every way, especially as regards the free land grants which should be a welcome change to a people who have been hampered with land laws and tyrannized over by landlords, as so many in the Old Country have been, to my own personal knowledge. This district which was comparatively unknown when I first arrived, is now well settled up and the Canadian Pacific Railway is extended right through to the Pacific Coast and a railway completed last year to run from Regina to Prince Albert with a station quite near my farm, thus

affording every facility for settlers getting into the country. I may say in conclusion that I have never had cause to regret the step I took in choosing the North West as a home.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

W. R. JAMIESON.

REGINA, August 18th, '91.

*To the Regina Board of Trade.*

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter asking farmers to give their experience I would say as I have given my experience in a previous pamphlet I will now give a few facts that may be of use to those who settle on land. In the first place I would say to those having a knowledge of farming, paying heavy rent or high interest come to the North-West and get a homestead of 160 acres. If you have a little money when you get here all the better, say from 150 to 300 dollars. If you have not that amount and determine to make a home for yourself and family you can succeed on less. As soon as a homestead is secured lose no time, get a yoke of oxen, plough and harrows. Go to work on the land and prepare for crop the first year about 25 acres, put wheat on 20 acres of that the second year the balance in oats and potatoes. The second year you can prepare from 20 to 30 acres and take off the crop. More has been done by one man and a yoke of oxen. I am here eight years past, started in debt, had no one to tell me about the land or climate being one of the first settlers, but went to work determined to do my part in making a home leaving the rest in the hands of a kind Providence. I now have 240 acres under cultivation, 115 under wheat that will yield between 30 and 40 bushels to the acre, about 40 in oats, barley and peas, the balance of 240 summer fallow. I make these last statements to show that the land is very rich and what can be done by a little perseverance.

JAMES BOLE.

Aug. 18th, '91, Foxboro Farm, Sec. 24, T. 19, R. 19.

**TO THE INTENDING SETTLER.**

A great deal has been said about short crops and failures during an occasional dry season, which we have experienced in our turn in the N.W.T. like all other countries, but from general observation and experience during the last eight years in this country I find that the fault five times out of six lies with the farmer himself. We are only beginners in a new and strange soil and have many things to employ our time in fitting up a new farm, and in the spring if we find that the most of our land is in the same state as when we took the crop off the previous season, we know we are not farming right; but we must put in a crop anyway, so we just go at it in the most expeditious manner. If the land is not too weedy we can put the crop in on stubble with a drill and harvest a first-class crop. Others—and these are the ones who sometimes meet with less success—sow broadcast and cover with common harrow; the seed does not get put in so deeply and is sure to suffer if we have a dry season. Now, what we want to do is to summer-fallow our land, giving it the benefit of the action of the sun as well as the frost, and in the spring we simply have to drill in the seed, and I have noticed that in the driest seasons those who farm in this way have had a splendid crop ranging all the way from 20 to 30 bush. per acre of wheat, about twice that of oats and barley. The last two seasons we have had abundance of rain, so that one could simply plough up the prairie and sow on the sod and get a magnificent crop, which can be done any year with a fair amount of rain. Roots we can grow to perfection. The climate is as healthy as any in the world. We have lots of coal, fair supply of timber, plenty of hay, and good railway facilities, and all we want is men with energy enough to come (not to get rich in one season) but men who will take off their gloves, lay aside their cane for a while, and expect that to receive everything from the land they must do something in return and then success is sure to follow, and he would be wise to benefit by the experience of the pioneer settlers.

Not wishing to further intrude on your valuable time I wish you welcome to our young but prosperous country,

Reynoldton, Aug. 25, 1891.

J. W. REYNOLDS,  
Farmer.

## THE UNION SCHOOL.

### Its Growth, Progress and Present Status. —The Trustees, the Staff, Etc

The Regina School District No. 4 was organized in February 1883, and Mr. Shaffner became the first teacher, towards whose salary the North-West Government contributed \$25 per month, the remainder being supplied from local resources. In April 1884 Mr. D. S. McCannel took charge of the school. For some time the school suffered repeated changes of location, until in March, 1886, a portion of the new Town Hall on Scarth Street was leased from the Municipal Council for school purposes. In that year an assistant teacher was engaged and in the following year it was found necessary to procure a second assistant, the average attendance being about 100. In 1888 Mr. McCannel was succeeded as Principal by Mr. N. F. McKay, B.A., who conducted the school for two years, when the present Principal took charge.

In September 1889 a third assistant was engaged, and the High School Department was opened, the attendance in which has steadily and rapidly increased. In February 1890 the present substantial and commodious building, a cut of which appears on another page, was ready for occupation and was opened with due ceremony by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. This elegant structure has been inspected by many visitors and universally admired for the fine finish within and without, and especially for the excellent and economical system of heating and ventilation. Great credit is also due to the Trustees for the completeness of the furnishing of the various class rooms, in desks, maps, blackboards, &c., as well as for the frequency of their visits to the school. The Board holds regular meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, and is at present constituted as follows:—J. H. Benson, Esq., Chairman, Messrs. D. Mowat, J. Jackson, John Morrison and G. W. Brown. Mr. R. J. Steel is Sec.-Treas.

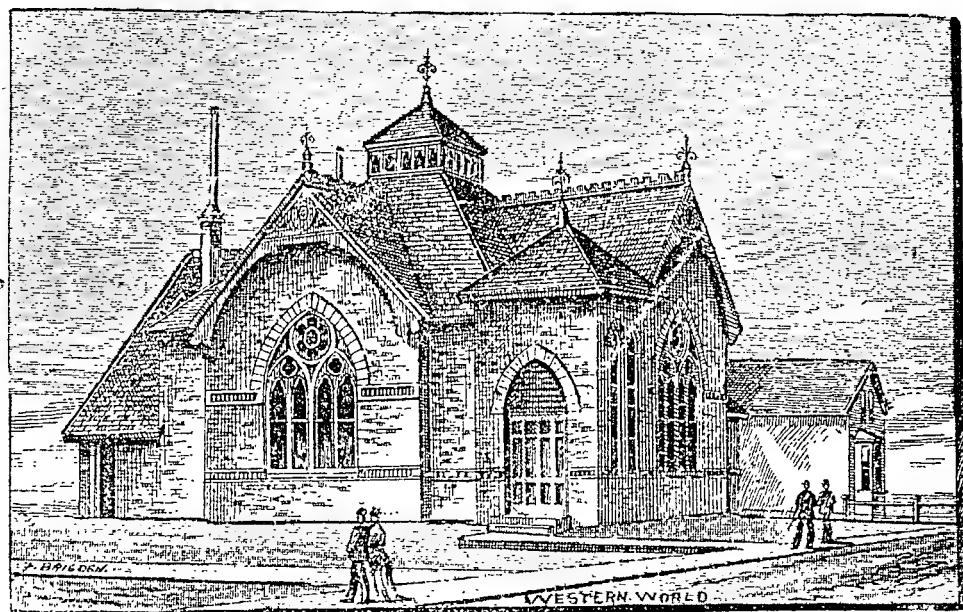
**STAFF.**

W. J. CHISHOLM, B.A.,	- - -	Principal.
R. F. CHISHOLM,	- - -	1st Assistant.
MISS MARTHA KERR,	- - -	2nd "
MISS. W. S. SCARLETT,	- - -	3rd "
MISS JESSIE BROWN,	- - -	4th "
MISS E. EVANS,	- - -	5th "
MR. ROBERT PARSONS,	- - -	Caretaker.

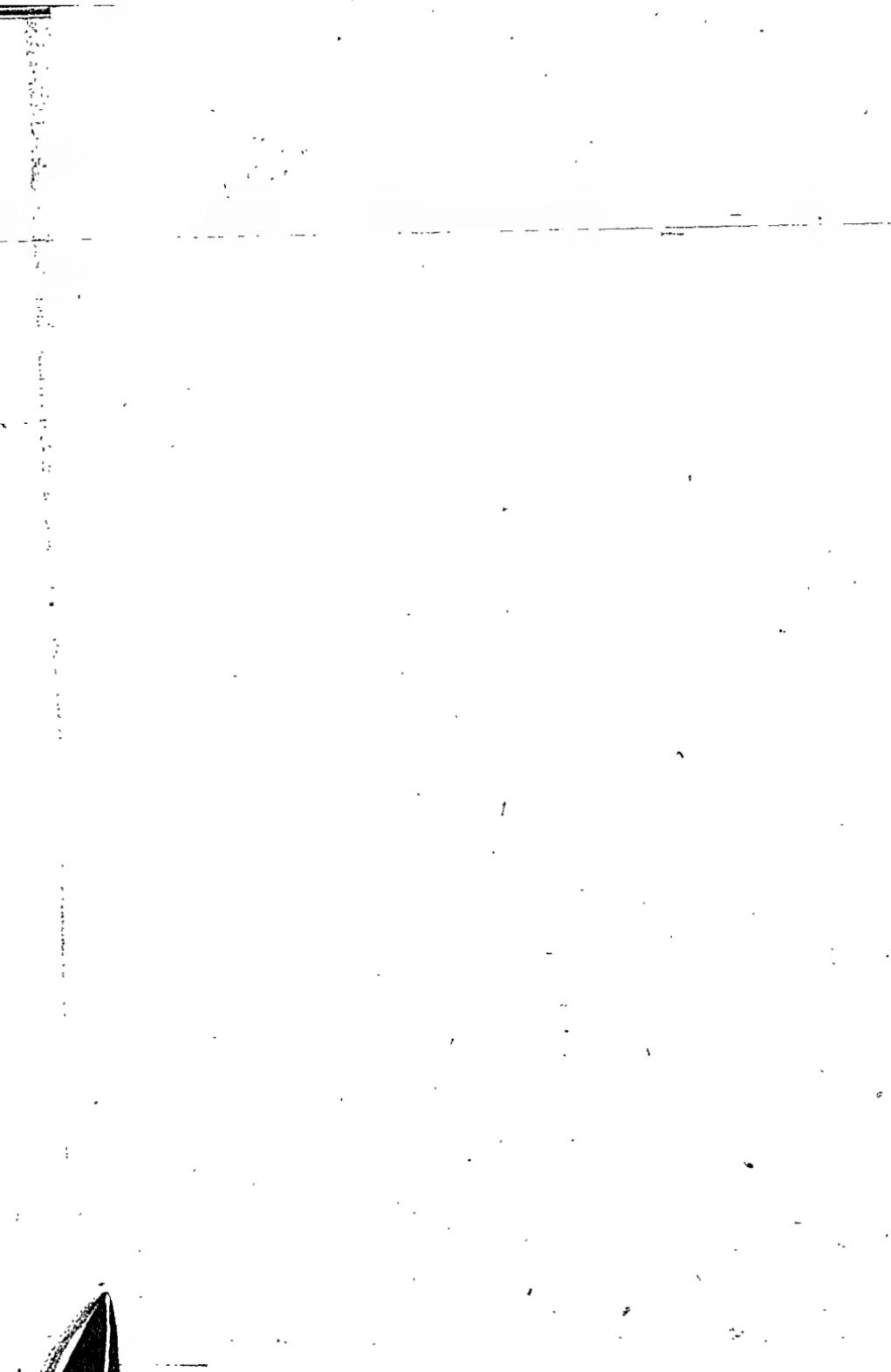
**THE SCHOOL LAW OF THE TERRITORIES.**

The following recital of some of the principal features of the school ordinance may be interesting: A school district may comprise an area of not more than 25 square miles, not more than 5 miles in breadth or length, and must contain not less than four resident heads of families, and ten children of "school age," which means between the ages of 5 and 20. Any three ratepayers, two of whom must be heads of families, resident within an area described as above, may form themselves into a committee to procure its erection into a school district, by petition to the Lieutenant-Governor. Such petition must set forth the proposed name, limits, location and approximate area, total population, number of ratepayers, number of adults, children, etc. On receiving the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor to the proposed limits, the committee can call a meeting of the ratepayers by posting up five notices within the proposed district, at least two weeks preceding the date of the meeting. So soon as the majority of ratepayers at this meeting has decided in favour of the erection of the district, the ratepayers present, by a majority of votes, may elect from among the resident ratepayers in the district three trustees. In town municipalities the number of trustees has been increased to five. On receiving the report of a first school meeting, if the majority of votes has been in favor of its erection, the Lieutenant-Governor proclaims the district a school district, and the trustees have then full power, as a body corporate to conduct its affairs.

The minority ratepayers, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, resident within the limits of an organized public



KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REGINA, N.W.T.



school district, can establish a separate school therein, with the same rights and privileges as is provided in the case of public school districts. No religious instruction, such as Bible reading or reciting prayers, except as mentioned further on, or asking questions or giving answers from any catechism is permitted in any public school in the Territories, from the opening of such school at nine o'clock in the forenoon until three o'clock in the afternoon, after which time any such instruction, permitted or desired by the trustees, may be given. Schools may be opened each morning with prayer, with the consent of the trustees, who must approve of the form of prayer to be used. Any child attending school, whose parents or guardians are of the religious faith different from that expressed in the name of the school district, has the privilege of leaving the school-room at three o'clock in the afternoon, or of remaining without taking part in any religious instruction that may be given, if the parents or guardians so desire.

No fee can be charged on account of the attendance of any children whose parents or guardians are ratepayers, but a rate not exceeding five cents per day may be charged for any children whose parents are not ratepayers to a school district. The school year is divided into two terms, a first and second term, from January 1st to June 30th, and from July 1st to December 31st, respectively. There is an efficient staff of inspectors, and schools are inspected twice a year towards the close of each term. In schools open during the whole year seven weeks holidays are allowed, of which not less than two nor more than six weeks may be given in summer, between July 2nd and August 1st, at their discretion. An annual meeting of the ratepayers of every school district is held in the first week of January in each year, at which the trustees are required to submit the accounts of the district for the past year.

#### AID TO SCHOOLS.

Aid was first given by Government towards the support of schools in the Territories in 1880, when one half of the teacher's salary was paid provided the daily average attendance was not less than ten pupils. There was no system of inspection, nor was any course of study or text-books prescribed, nor was any standard of qualification exacted for

the teachers, at that time. In January, 1885, 28 schools were receiving aid in this manner. Of these nine were in the district of Saskatchewan, eight in Assiniboia, seven in Alberta, and four in the outlying Territories; two of the latter being the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools at Fort Chipewyan, and a third the Convent at Providence, McKenzie River, in Athabasca. Under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1885, the grants were somewhat increased, and the changes have from time to time been made in the manner of giving aid to schools. At present the Government grant is distributed as follows: To schools employing a teacher holding a third-class certificate, 65 per cent. of the salary is paid; for a second-class certificate, 70 per cent.; and for a first-class, 75 per cent. In addition thereto a grant of \$60 per annum is given to small schools, in which the number of children in attendance does not exceed 25, when the daily average is not less than 75 per cent. of the number of pupils on the roll; and the amount of this grant decreases as the percentage of attendance goes below 75 per cent. When the percentage is below 50 per cent., a school is not entitled to any share in this grant. For the quarter ended September 30th last, 207 schools, employing 235 teachers, received aid in this way in the whole of the Territories.

#### CURRICULUM.

The basis upon which the course of studies prescribed for the schools in the Territories is prepared is thus defined in the Ordinance—"All schools shall be taught and instructions given in the following branches, viz., reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history of Britain and Canada, and English literature. Instructions shall be given during the entire school course in manners and morals and the laws of health, and due attention shall be given to such physical exercises for the pupils as may be conducive to health and vigor of body as well as mind, and to the ventilation and temperature of school rooms." In pursuance of the foregoing provision the programme of studies prescribed by the Board of Education for use in all schools, embraces the following subjects: reading, spelling and dictation, composition, writing, arithmetic, ethics, calisthenics, grammar, geography, history, literature, book-keeping, object lessons, drawing; music, algebra, geometry and agriculture. Needle-work, plain and fancy, knitting

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and similar work, may be taught as an optional subject in any school by permission of the trustees. The Kindergarten system may be used in any school at the discretion of the trustees. Reading, spelling and dictation, composition, writing, arithmetic, ethics, drill and calisthenics are considered essential subjects, and must be taught in every school.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION.

In 1888, in order to meet a general demand from all the important centres of population in the Territories for a higher class of education, provisions were made for the establishment of "union schools," in which the higher branches may be taught. A special grant is given to such schools when the daily average attendance is not less than 60 pupils, when not less than three teachers are employed, and when not less than 15 pupils in regular attendance at any one such school have passed the examination prescribed by the Board of Education for entrance to the high school branch of such schools; provided the certificates held by the high school teacher are approved by the Board of Education, and provided the daily average attendance at the high school branch is at least 10 pupils. Union schools have been established, and are now in operation in REGINA, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Lacombe (R.C., separate school at Calgary), and Prince Albert. The course of studies in the high school branch of these schools, in addition to the subjects prescribed in the programme of studies for all schools, includes the following subjects:—physiology and hygiene, Latin, French, chemistry and botany. A higher standard is now being prepared, and will likely be promulgated at the next meeting of the Board of Education. The principal or head teacher of a union school must be a graduate in arts of some university in Her Majesty's dominions, and must also be able to train teachers according to the most approved methods of teaching.

JAMES BROWN, Secretary Board of Education.

---

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Don't be persuaded to get off the cars in Manitoba by Manitoba agents. Come right through to Regina. If you don't like this country you may return. It costs nothing extra to come this far. You can get a good choice of lands for homesteading, as Manitoba's best lands are about taken up. Any information desired by intending settlers will be cheerfully furnished by addressing Secretary Regina Board of Trade, Regina, Assa., Canada, or J. T. Stemshorn, Dominion Immigration Agent, Regina.

# HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North West Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

## ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Land, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

## HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, and on making application for entry the homesteader must declare which of the following conditions he elects to hold his land:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for three years anywhere within two miles of the homestead quarter section, and afterwards actual residence in a habitable house upon the homestead for three months next prior to application for patent. Under this system 10 acres must be broken the first year after entry, 15 additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 25 the third year.

3. The five years' system under which a settler may reside anywhere for the first two years (but must perfect his entry by commencing cultivation within six months after the date thereof) breaking five acres the first year, cropping those five acres and breaking ten acres additional the second year, and also building a habitable house the end of the second year. The settler must commence actual residence on the homestead at the expiration of two years from the date of entry, and thereafter reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each of the three next succeeding years.

## APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector, or the intelligence officer at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle Station. Before making application for Patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES

are situated at Qu'Appelle Station and Medicine Hat. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officer in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

## A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by anyone who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon application for patent made by him or had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to the second day of June, 1887.

## INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,  
Dep. Min. of the Interior.

# **AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR THE NEW SETTLER.**

---

It should be one of the first cares of the new settler that he admit into his home a good newspaper. He and his family should have a paper that gives them information about the new country, keeps them in touch with the news of the Old Country, Eastern Canada, and the whole world, and reflects in articles from some of the best writers in Canada the public opinions of the day; a paper, in fact which not only pleases, but brings instruction and profit to every member of the household. Such a paper is **THE LEADER**.

**THE LEADER** was established in pioneer days. It fought the battles and righted the grievances of the early settlers, and continues to guard jealously the interests of the great North-West, no matter what government, corporation or individual may menace them.

Established with a costly and most complete outfit, it has continued to grow from its birth. Its managers will persistently pursue the same onward course, and no pains or expense will ever be stinted in maintaining through the coming years its position as **THE leading newspaper of the Canadian North-West**.

Whether the incoming settler subscribe for it or not, he is heartily invited to write us or call personally at the office. Persons desiring reliable information concerning not only Regina but the whole North-West can take no better course than to subscribe for **THE LEADER**.

Published at Regina, Canada, by The Leader Company (Limited), at \$1.50 a year, (six shillings)



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"The Grocer."

Call on him  
when you arrive  
for information  
about the coun-  
try or for supplies  
Will be pleased  
to see you.

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**Boot, Shoe and Clothing**  
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The Leading Dry Goods House in  
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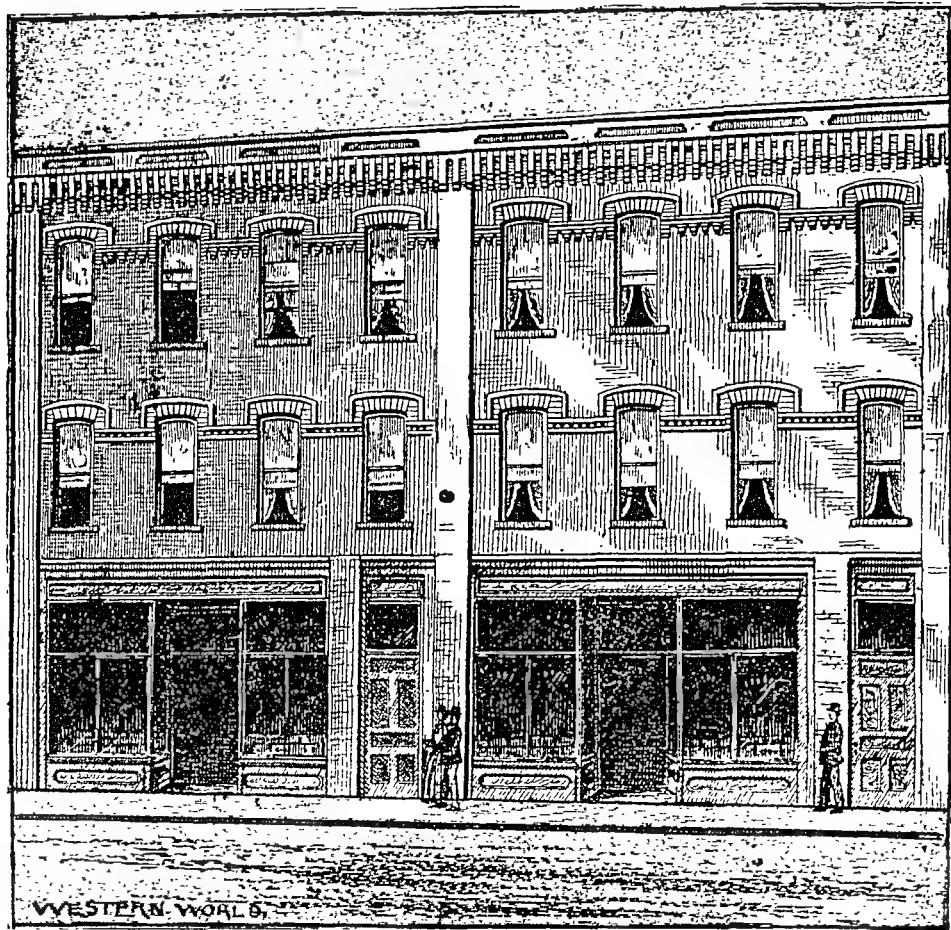
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## **CREAMER BROS.,**

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WESTERN WORLD

A. MARTIN AND R. PAUL'S BRICK BLOCK, REGINA, N.W.T.



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FIRST CLASS FARMERS' HOTEL.

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Large and Commodious Sitting, Dining and Bed Rooms with first Class Bar in connection.

TERMS: . . . . . \$1.00 PER DAY.

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# "THE LANSDOWNE"

Is now the finest Hotel between Winnipeg and the Mountains.

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SOLID BRICK THROUGHOUT.

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Luxuriantly furnished Parlors, and large, clean, comfortable Bedrooms.

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Excellent Sample Rooms for Travellers, Wash Room, etc.

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— THE PIONEER —

LUMBER & COAL DEALER.

— AND —

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Office, Lansdowne Hotel Block.

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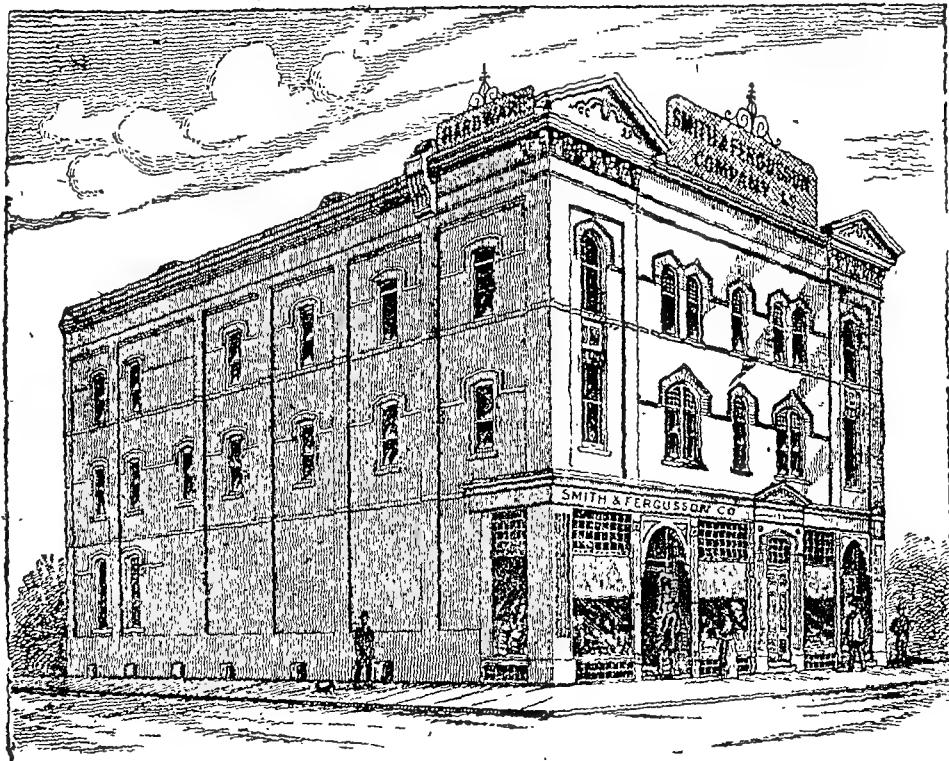
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Druggist & Tobacconist.**

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We carry the largest stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Druggists' Sundries, Tobaccos, Pipes, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc., in the Territories.





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Linens, Perfumery, Suspenders, Hosiery, Whips, Umbrellas, Laces,  
White Goods, Underwear, Stationery, Purses, Optical Goods,  
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CHEAPEST STORE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

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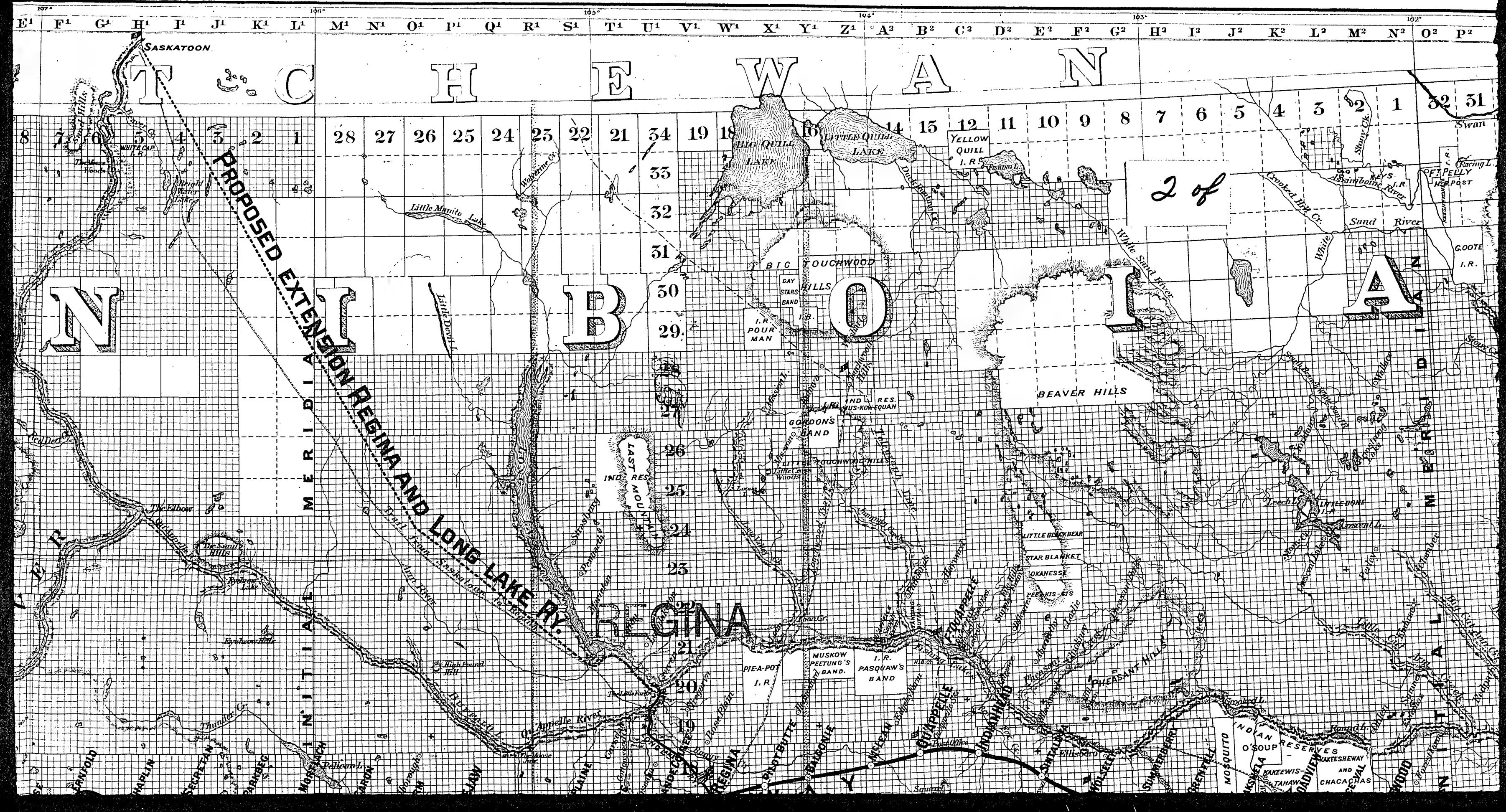
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BEAR THIS IN MIND  
Assiniboia is one of the four provinces  
of the North-West Territories and is  
twice as large as Manitoba.

S A S K A W

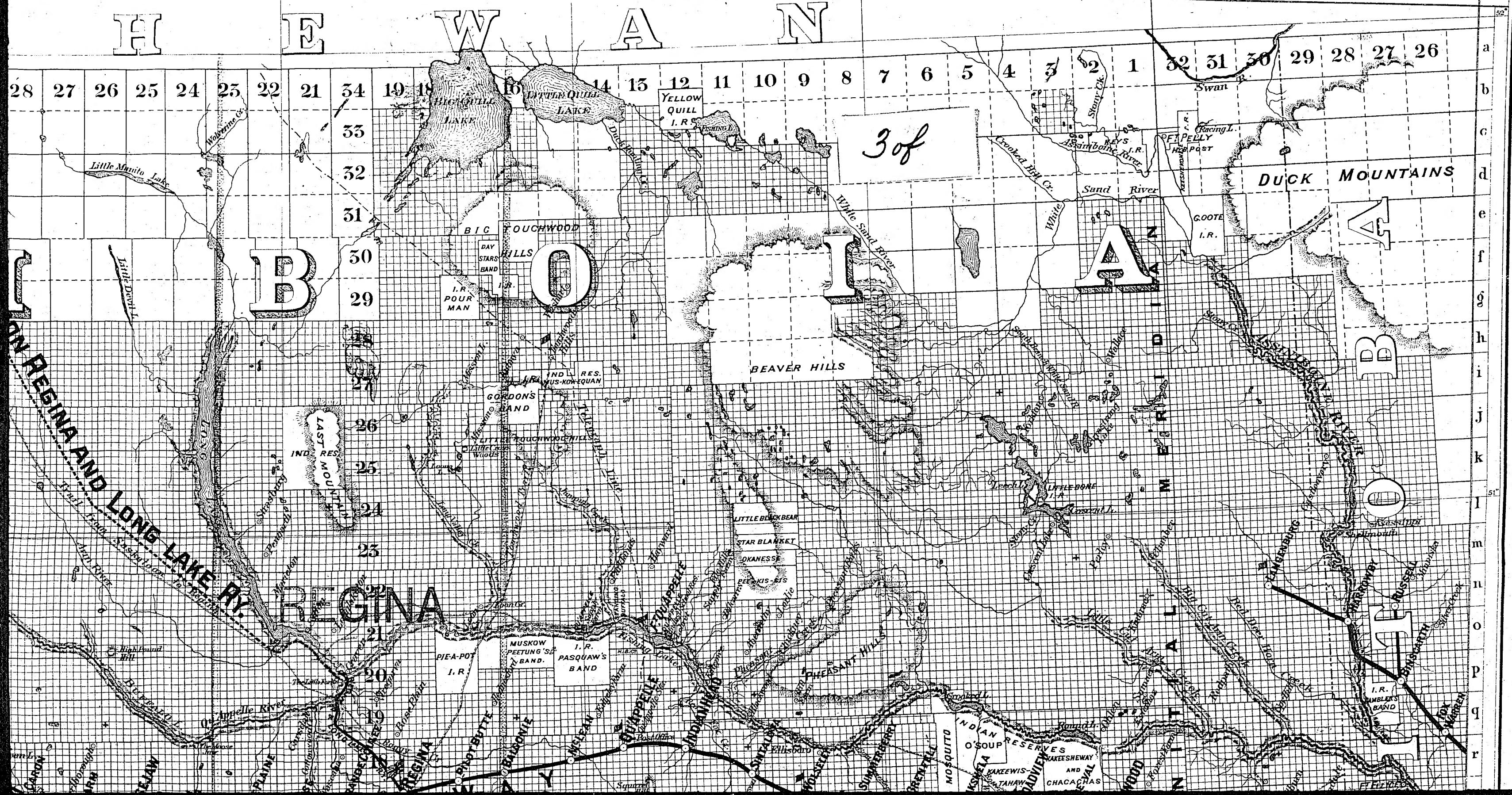
S O U T H C H E W A N

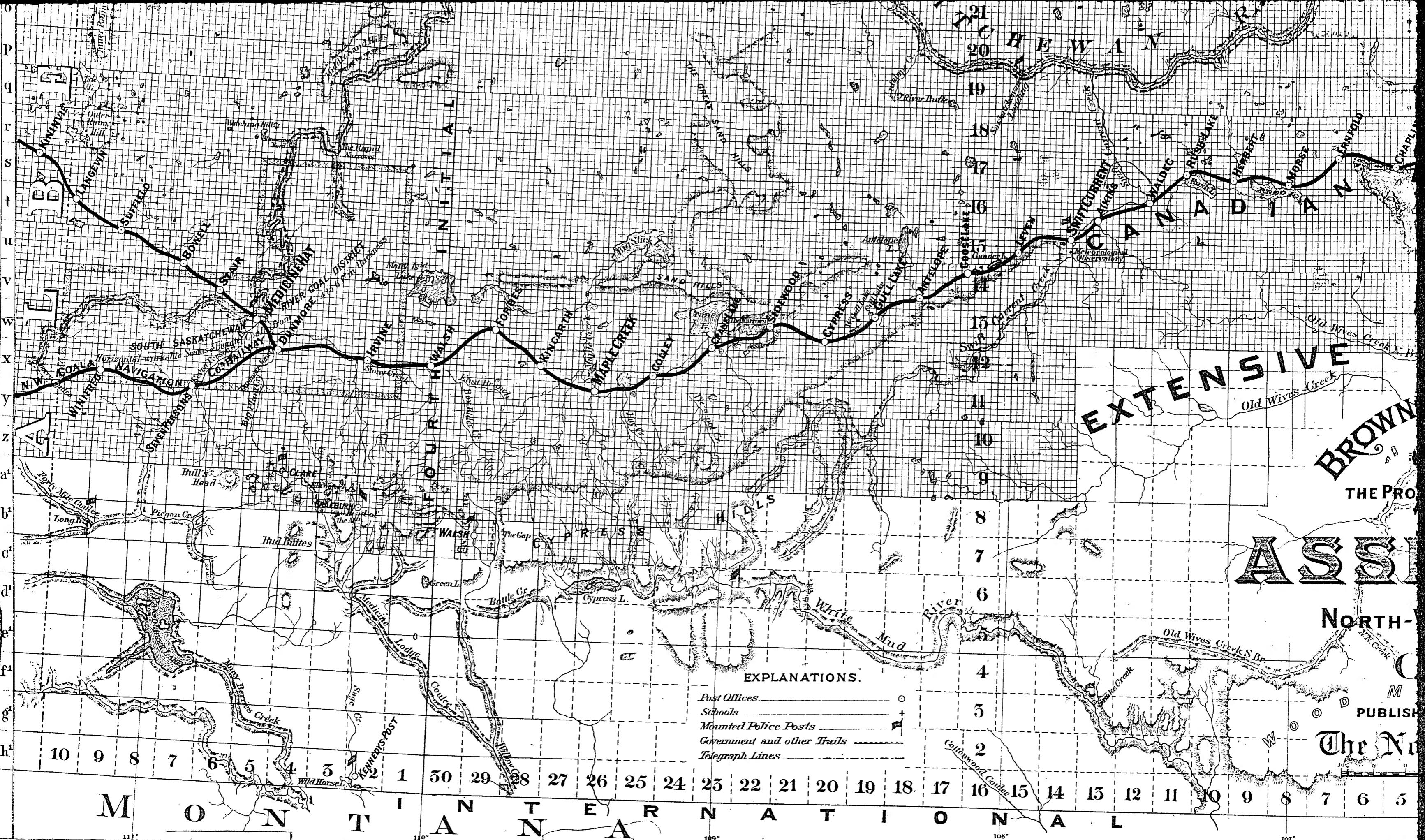
# ADVANTAGES OF THE REGINA DISTRICT



# **GES OF THE REGINA DISTRICT**

$M^1$	$N^1$	$O^1$	$P^1$	$Q^1$	$R^1$	$S^1$	$T^1$	$U^1$	$V^1$	$W^1$	$X^1$	$Y^1$	$Z^1$	$A^2$	$B^2$	$C^2$	$D^2$	$E^2$	$F^2$	$G^2$	$H^3$	$I^3$	$J^2$	$K^2$	$L^2$	$M^2$	$N^2$	$O^2$	$P^2$	$Q^2$
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**BROWNLEE'S LAND MAP**  
OF  
THE PROVISIONAL DISTRICT OF  
**SASKATCHEWA**  
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES  
CANADA  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF  
The North-West Council

**VE RANCHING THE HILLS**

**PROPOSED EXTENSION**

**DISTRICT**

**DISTRICT**

**BOUNDA**

**Y**

**14**

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**5 of**

**10**

**20**

**30**

**40**

**50 Miles**

*Parliament of Canada in the year 1888, by J. H. Brownlee in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture*

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